

## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHAMPION REPLIES TO BISHOP RESTARICK

Editor Star:—In your issue of the 11th inst., appears a brief report of the sermon delivered by the Head of the Anglican Church in Hawaii, entitled, "Bishop Restarick Ruthlessly Denounces Christian Science." A perusal of the article and of other reports which I have received, leads me to believe that the word "Ruthlessly" was a typographical error for "Truthlessly." I have hesitated to reply to the attack because the Bishop's manuscript was not submitted for publication and I doubted whether in fact so much misrepresentation could have been crowded into so small a space. As the Bishop has, however, made no correction or denial of the remarks attributed to him, I must now assume that he was correctly reported.

The speaker's assertion that "Little children are the worst sufferers from Christian Science," is of vital importance, not only to Christian Science, but to the children. If true, it constitutes a terrible arraignment of Christian Scientists; if false, it is about as villainous a piece of defamation as could well be imagined. As a matter of fact it is unqualifiedly false, for while Christian Science has been in a high degree successful in the treatment of physical ailments in those of all ages, it has been especially so with young children. His statement is purely an argumentum ad invidiam, without foundation in fact, and has counterpart or prototype in the charges made at Rome against the early Christians, that they indulged in diabolical rites in which children were sacrificed. In connection with this matter your readers may be interested to learn that while statistics show that 1715 young children died of diphtheria during the year 1910, in New York City, alone, most of whom had medical attendance, only ten deaths from this cause have occurred among children throughout the United States, during the past thirteen years, under Christian Science treatment; although the New York World claims to have a list of thirty-two deaths during this period, or an average of a little over two deaths per year from this cause under this treatment. I speak of diphtheria because for some reason that is the disease which the assailants of Christian Science usually designate when they are describing the atrocities and outrages committed by Christian Science upon the young. I should consider it a favor, however, if the Bishop will inform me, either publicly or privately, of the names and addresses whether in this Territory or elsewhere, of the alleged Christian Scientists who, to his own knowledge, as he says, have allowed their children to die in agony, without aid or sympathy. Such conduct has no authority or justification in the teachings of Christian Science, and nowhere would it meet with greater condemnation or be dealt with more severely.

I have gone to this extent with this particular charge because it is of such a serious nature, and because it purports to be based upon facts within the speaker's knowledge. The rest of his discourse is of comparatively little importance because it is based upon certain assumptions as to the teachings of Christian Science, which are entirely incorrect, and which cannot be found in Science and Health, or any other Christian Science literature as the Bishop could have discovered had he attempted to verify his statements. The Bishop says furthermore, that the reading aloud of Science and Health hypnotizes the hearers, because no one can understand it. The above statement was made by him, although not embodied in the Star's report. The statement, "No one can understand it," seems to be the conclusion of an unexpressed syllogism, something like this: "No one can understand anything that I do not understand; I do not understand Science and Health; therefore no one can understand it." While his minor premise is undoubtedly quite true, I submit that there is some doubt about the accuracy of his major premise, and that his conclusion is therefore possibly erroneous. At any rate it is a fact that thousands of people, who are otherwise, at least, of the highest intelligence, and many of whom have achieved prominence in the literary, professional, business and political world, have also succeeded in understanding Science and Health, and in demonstrating their understanding.

The Bishop will pardon me, I hope, if I suggest that so far as a knowledge of even natural science goes he is living in the fifteenth instead of in the twentieth century and that if he would bring his knowledge of physical science up to date he would find many of the obstacles to his understanding of Christian Science would disappear. Anyone whose confidence in the reliability of the testimony of the physical senses is so primitive and child-like as is that of the Bishop, and who postulates his argument for the existence of matter as noumenon, or reality, thereon, is hardly to be taken seriously. Except for the fact that the Bishop insists so strongly upon his historical independence of the Anglican Church from that of Rome I should be inclined to believe that he was a spiritual descendant, at least, of those learned theological scientists, who nearly three hundred years ago denounced from the pulpits the Copernican theory and forced Galileo on bonded knees to abjure the doctrine of the revolution of the earth; a doctrine purely heretical, conducive to immorality and contrary to the evidence of the senses which daily and of course infallibly declared that the earth did not move and that the sun did industriously rise and set; just as, I suppose, the Bishop's senses, like those of the rest of us, declare today, though whether he is consistent enough to believe them in this respect I do not know.

The Bishop always seems especially peeved at Christian Science for attempting to rob him of his physical body, being evidently quite unaware of the fact that the natural scientists have long since committed that atrocious act of grand larceny upon his sacred person. When the atomic theory came in, matter except as a working hypothesis went out, for even the Bishop's senses could never show him an atom; and when atoms gave way to "ions" of electricity as the fundamental element, any chance that the Bishop may have had to recover the body testified to by the senses vanished forever, and not a Christian Scientist connected with the outrage.

With all this, however, though it removes from the field of discussion one of the Bishop's most persistent causes of hostility to Christian Science the latter has nothing directly to do. The methods and results of natural science are inductive, and while they dispel the phenomenon of matter which to the Bishop's senses seems so real, and resolve all things into forces, the latter are themselves but phenomena, and lack an ascertainable cause. Christian Science on the other hand, is deductive; to the Christian Scientist "God is Spirit," and they that understand him as well as they that worship him must do so in spirit. That "God is Spirit" is to the Christian Scientist not the end but the beginning of his research and his reasoning; it is the axiom, or self-evident truth of his science. It is also self-evident to him that "God is good." It is also self-evident that Creation is "after his kind," in other words, that as men do not gather grapes of thorns or figs of thistles, so Spirit does not create its opposite, a phenomenon called matter, nor does God produce Evil, and that since there was but one creator these appearances do not exist as facts.

This, in a word, is the basic thought of the book, Science and Health, which the Bishop says no one can understand: this is the basis of the Christian Science doctrine of the non-existence of matter as a reality, and except as sense phenomena, of the pleasures of sin and the pains of sickness, suffering and death. Christian Science does not teach that matter, sin, sickness, suffering and death are not real to the senses, but like natural science, though for a different reason, it teaches that they are but appearances. Unlike natural science, however, it is based upon a reality, and is not experimentally searching for one.

In the light of this explanation the Bishop's statement that the "reason there are not more adherents to Eddyism is that there is only a certain percent of people in the world who can be made to believe that something is not when it is there before their eyes," seems like a violation of the spirit of Paul's injunction to Timothy to avoid "vain babbling," this being a portion of the text upon which his discourse was based.

I shall not burden you or your readers with any extended discussion of Mrs. Eddy's life and character. The Bishop's charges against her are but a feeble rebalancing of the unproved libels and slanders promulgated by others during the past forty years. Blessings (Continued on page sixteen.)

## The Onlooker

By the Man  
at the  
Tailor Shop

As to the Fitzmaurice criticisms of Honolulu some of them were good, some bad and some indifferent, but I want to agree with what he said about Waikiki beach. The world knows of Waikiki as a pleasure beach and has certain ideas of it gained from a visit to the world's greater beaches; and so, when the world comes here, it is disappointed. Waikiki is a neglected private beach, with some few public enterprises along it; but it is a beach from which the sharp coral has not been even approximately dredged; where there is no patrol to keep empty bottles and other rubbish from being cast in it; and where public amusements and safety devices are conspicuous by their absence. Plainly, this is where a life-saving crew ought to be stationed; where row-boats, native boats, sailing boats and sculls should be numerous and easily procurable; and where fishing trips in regular sailing craft for passengers ought to be readily had.

We have no such beach as that. We haven't a slide for divers and but one or two floats. And yet we have the balmy water for a basis for all these improvements. There ought to be some piers besides the one at the Moana. There ought to be a score of things which other world famous beaches have; and there ought to be more real beach where one may tread with uncut feet.

I am thinking that Percy Pond will set the pace some day. He already has had a dream. He would build a pier out from his new hotel or somewhere near it, over the shallows and connect it with an artificial island upon which trees and shrubbery would bloom and a place of entertainment be provided. The island would be inside the reef where the water is deep enough for swimming but where no sharks come. Pond will realize this delectable vision some day, for he is that kind of a man, and then the beach will come into view as a real public pleasure place.

Fitzmaurice's remarks on our use of the word "stung" as slang reminded me of a lecture in New Jersey many years ago by an Englishman who thought our use of the phrase "the whole push" was an "intolerable Yankee idiom." Then somebody stood up and told him that we got the suggestion from Shakespeare, who showed how to use it in Macbeth. That is the way with many of our slang words; they come from the old English. But what we contribute are expressive enough to stay in the language with a new meaning; as those who paid \$1.50 a seat to hear Fitzmaurice will admit. Stung! Decidedly so. There is not a great singer or national statesman or orator who would think of charging much more in a city of this size; and in a big place \$1.50 will get an excellent seat. Fitzmaurice valued himself very highly; but there were others who felt differently about his work. These included the Australians, one of whom I invited to have his say about Fitzmaurice in this column. Making a certain allowance for expurgations, this is what I got:

Honolulu would appear to have a corner on freaks, human and otherwise. No sooner has one exploded muck disappeared for parts unknown, than another dazzler arrives on the scene, and tries the old, old game of making some money by fooling the public.

What with "fire walkers," poets who recite their own compositions and "special correspondents" who spout their own articles, Honolulu is sometimes up against a tough proposition. Poet Keller gave a recital here some months ago. Seats were provided for five hundred people—and exactly thirty-three attended. James Fitzmaurice, of London, gave a lecture this week and, although he advertised that "positively no one will be admitted after eight-fifteen o'clock," he drew but eighty-nine people to the Opera House, which can seat almost a thousand.

I remember the Keller recital as a very painful assignment that was given me to cover. It was a wet night, and the outlook was dreary enough, without having to turn up to Keller's show. Still the work had to be done, and the trip to the Young was made on time. As I entered the elevator, and shot toward the roof, I heard a wailing kind of noise. "What is that row?" I inquired of the elevator boy. "Why, there is some guy up there shootin' his mouth off somethink orfell," replied the engineer of the lift.

Upon disembarking from the elevator, the noise changed to a wail in which "W-I-R-R-O-O-O," seemed to be the predominating note. The secret was solved as soon as I entered the room. Keller was reciting one of his own poems and the title, if I remember correctly, was "The Wirro Bird."

It was with thoughts like these seething through my brain, that I approached the Opera House last Monday evening. There was a deadly calm about the place and even the soda water and peanut wagons had not thought fit to line up outside. Everything was so quiet that even Keller's wild "W-I-R-R-O-O-O" would have cheered things up a little.

Once inside the theater, with Fitzmaurice on the stage everything brightened up and became a huge joke. The lecturer told how he was "stung" in Honolulu on every proposition he uttered—from purchasing a shirt to witnessing a bull fight. Ladies' suede shoes and men's black hats seemed to be the highest topics he could touch upon, except when he returned to another story about having to pay "four and tuppence" for a dinner.

Regarding Australia, the agricultural expert, had nothing good to say. Verandahs in that country were built solely for the accommodation of broken furniture and mangy dogs, quoth the special correspondent.

Now it happens that, some years ago, I lived in Australia and had chances of sizing up the Aussies and their ways. Fitzmaurice stated some time ago, that he found more culture in Honolulu than in Australia, where he declared, there was none at all.

Now it all depends upon where one looks for "culture" and, as one must judge an observer by his descriptions and utterances, it would seem as if it was Fitzmaurice's misfortune to have only associated with the ignorant classes in Australia. His penchant for observing "ladies' suede shoes" and "men's black hats," to say nothing of "barefooted ladies" as alluded to in his lecture, seems to have kept him busy outside of the cultured class of Australians.

Wooloomooloo—all Australians will remember that delightful (?) suburb—would seem to have been the district favored by Fitzmaurice with his board and lodging. In that locality his opportunities to study the cultured classes of Australia would be very limited.

Australians must have annoyed the special correspondent and when it is remembered that nothing is hated more in Australia than an "English Johnnie," the reason is not far to seek.

Now will you be good, Mr. Fitzmaurice? And when you come here again come modestly and not obviously in a mood censorious. We Honoluluans abuse each other, but we don't take much back talk from a man just landed. Most of us have been around a bit, and even an English author, journalist and statistician is no novelty. We have things that are just as queer in our aquarium. And somehow we object to that "certain condescension among foreigners," of which Fitzmaurice gave us examples, and somehow, though amused by it, do not encourage it by any large display of gate-money.

One of our oldest and most respected citizens tells me that he took a naval man to that old Honolulu theater, a couple of years before the war, to a performance which royalty attended. The officer was a Southern man and served on the gunboat Fenimore Cooper, which came here to do some survey work. When Kamehameha IV came into the theater with his retinue the officer was deeply interested, but when the high chief and future king, David Kalakaua brought up the rear, he looked astonished and asked: "Who is that big buck?"

He was told. "Well," said the Southern man admiringly, "he is a mighty fine specimen. That man would bring \$1100 anywhere in the South. How did he get in here? Kalakaua was pretty dark and his hair curled and his nose was a bit flat, so how could the naval Misalsippiian tell? But the conversation was heard and laid on the shoulders of my old friend and it cost him the royal favor for many a year.

## TO TEST OCEAN GOING BALLOON

BERLIN, March 6.—Everything is practically in readiness at the Johannisthal aviation grounds, near this city, for the trial flights of the Suchard, the dirigible airship, which is to attempt crossing the Atlantic from Tenerife this spring. The balloon and gondola are already complete, and it is expected that the motors will be mounted before the end of the week, so that, barring accidents, an experimental flight about Berlin can be made within the next few days.

"We are hoping," said Joseph Brucker, formerly of Chicago, manager of the expedition, to the correspondent of the Chicago Daily News today, that the first trials will prove so satisfactory that others will not be needed. In that case the airship can be packed and sent to Tenerife almost immediately. The balloon is now fitted with three powerful motors capable of operating independently, but our meteorologist believes that we shall need to use them only occasionally. The trade wind blowing from the Azores toward the Caribbean in the spring is unvarying, and we shall be blown over the greater part of the distance, the motors being used merely to keep the ship in its course.

"Thus we shall need comparatively little benzine, while to prevent the evaporation of gas when the sun is shining we are applying a device for sprinkling the envelope of the balloon with water drawn from the ocean. The gondola, of course, is so constructed that it can serve as a boat if we are forced to descend, but we are confident that we can keep up the four or five days necessary for the crossing. Naturally, we shall descend at the first land to which we come, which will probably be some island in the West Indies."

Mr. Brucker has received word that the American warships will be instructed to keep a sharp lookout for the dirigible after the start is made. The airship is equipped with a wireless apparatus and can signal vessels at a distance of 150 miles.

### ROOSEVELT EARNING \$3 A DAY.

MINEOLA, L. I., March 6.—For the first time in his life Colonel Roosevelt served today as a juror, and at the county courthouse here he is earning \$3 a day. When Colonel Roosevelt reached Mineola from Oyster Bay he found a crowd waiting to see him. When the supreme court opened Justice Putnam, the presiding judge, announced that the case which had been continued from yesterday would take up most of today. It was not likely that Colonel Roosevelt would be called to sit today, the court officers said, but as the present case might be completed in time to select another juror, the jurors were not excused. Mr. Roosevelt accordingly had to put in the time as best he could. He was led into the grand jury room, where he settled down in a chair with a book.

After passing half the morning in the courthouse, Mr. Roosevelt was told that Judge Putnam had excused the jurors for the rest of the day. He left at once for Oyster Bay.

A bachelor girl is a spinster with money.

Apologies are always satisfactory—to the makers thereof.

So "Boxie" of Yokohama is dead—the editor of the "Box of Curios." He started a curio store and called it that then a newspaper of the same name. His old saddle horse and his yacht each was called the "Box of Curios," and he told me once that his coffin would follow suit in the reading on its name plate.

"Boxie's" paper, which for many years was modeled on "The Arizona Kicker," was the marvel of the East. People thought it one of those typical American papers and took it with avidity. Old Scotch marine engineers would let "saxpence" go at any time to get a copy and would pore over it in amused bewilderment. What will happen to it now that "Boxie" is no longer a thing of earth? I expect it will become conventionally English and respectful to the laws of libel.

It strikes me that Allan Herbert comes nearer any of our elderly citizens in getting at the secret of a long life. I suppose he has to worry like other people, but when he worries he doesn't sit down and mope, but goes somewhere or does something to distract his thoughts. Always and ever he takes an interest in public events. He doesn't let himself get out of touch and he has an especial joy in contact with younger people, especially those who cheer him up. Then he insists on sleeping upstairs, in airy places, and he takes the surf. Mr. Herbert wants plenty of sleep and gets it, and he never eats anything that doesn't agree with him nor much of what does. If he can help it he never lets himself be bothered. That is why, though his life has gone beyond the scriptural limit, Mr. Herbert has a roseleaf complexion, a bright eye and doesn't shuffle when he walks.

While the giving away of a baby at the theater was a fake the Humane Society need not have taken the matter up as unheard-of. Babies are given away constantly in Hawaii. It is an ancient Hawaiian custom and examples of it keep cropping up in high circles as well as low. No one thinks of interfering with it; particularly because the change of ownership is generally better for the baby.

## TREMENDOUS TASK FACED BY PRESIDENT YUAN SHIH KAI

PEKIN, March 6.—Fighting and looting have been resumed in Pekin. The scene of the disturbance is in the western part of the city, where, as this cable is being sent, a conflagration is raging.

Yuan Shih Kai faces a tremendous task in restoring order in China. Of six divisions of troops originally loyal there are only two on which he can depend. The second division at Sinyang-chow in Honan province has revolted and so has the fifth division in Shantung province. Shangkaiwan, a rich walled city in Chihli province, where the great wall reaches the sea, was looted yesterday by soldiers from Yungpingfu.

### Belief Yuan Will Win.

In spite of all difficulties it is believed that Yuan will weather the storm. The Nanking government, realizing that the disturbances are dangerous to the republic, is planning to co-operate with him and a consolidated government will be established in this city soon. Meanwhile Gen. Tieh Liang, ex-minister of war, and other Manchurian refugees in Dalny are plotting Yuan's overthrow.

The Nanking delegates here have requested Dr. Sun Yat Sen to send the seal of the republic to Yuan Shih Kai.

### Calhoun Calls for Troops.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6.—American Minister Calhoun has called upon Maj. Gen. Bell at Manila for more American troops for China service. Gen. Bell has informed the war department, and it is expected that he will dispatch the remaining battalion of the 15th Infantry, numbering about 700 men, to Tientsin at once.

Regarding conditions in north China Minister Calhoun has reported that British missionaries in Chihli province have been attacked and that native Christians in the province of Shantung have been massacred; also that republican troops are reported to be leaving Chifu for Tientsin. The minister adds that while no immediate danger threatens Pekin, additional troops are needed at Tientsin, where foreign troops are assisting the Chinese officials in preserving order. Moreover, foreign military occupation of the railway from Pekin to Tientsin may become necessary.

### Slaughter of a Missionary.

PEKIN, March 6.—A missionary named F. Day, belonging to the Church of England mission and attached to the district of Paotingfu, was killed today by mutinous Chinese soldiers.

Mr. Day, Bishop Charles P. Scott of the north China diocese and another missionary, F. S. Hughes, were making a regular tour of the mission stations in the vicinity of Paotingfu.

### How the Murder Occurred.

Arriving at Tienchwangying, Bishop Scott sent Day and Hughes to Chinchow to bring letters. The two missionaries found mutinous soldiers attacking the town. These commandeered the missionaries' carts and, on the missionaries' attempting to recover them, Mr. Day was killed. Mr. Hughes took refuge in the town hall, where he remains.

A British attaché from the legation here, accompanied by a detachment of eight British soldiers, left this morning for Chinchow to rescue Mr. Hughes.

Yuan's Proxy Takes Oath. Gen. Li Yuenheng, vice-president of the Chinese republic, is leaving Wu-chang for Nanking, where he will take the oath as proxy for Yuan Shih Kai, the president-elect of the republic.

Tung-Shu-Yai also is proceeding from Pekin to Nanking to take the oath as premier. When these formalities have been completed the entire republican cabinet will come to Pekin at once.

### Arrange Defense at Tientsin.

TIENTSIN, March 6.—Commanders of foreign detachments stationed here at a meeting yesterday elaborated a scheme for the joint patrolling of the city when such a measure is found to be necessary.

Japanese troops who arrived last night from Manchuria have taken up their quarters in the city. It is reported the Chinese authorities have requested the immediate dispatch of Chinese troops to Tientsin to maintain order there. It may be regarded, however, as certain that the commanders of the detachments of foreign troops will not allow Chinese reinforcements to approach within seven miles of Tientsin and will not permit the terms of the protocol in regard to the foreign concessions to be broken.

### Urges U. S. Troops Assemble.

Workers on the railroad at Hsinho, between Tientsin and the coast, at which place there are large stores, have appealed for protection. A steamer coming up the river reported that Chinese troops had been seen crossing the river in that neighborhood.

The United States consul here urges the concentration of the American troops engaged in guarding the railway between Tangshan and Lanchow in the city of Tientsin.

PEKIN, March 6.—Looting, murder and incendiarism are rife in Kaiguan, Chihli province. It is learned that the Mongolian princes adhere to their independence. They say that Mongolia was a vassal state of the Manchu dynasty and when that fell all ties between them and China were broken. It is said that many parts of Mongolia are aroused in opposition to the Chinese republic.

### Presbyterians Cable All Safe.

NEW YORK, March 6.—The Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown, president of the Presbyterian board of foreign missions, today received from Pekin the following dispatch, which alleviates anxiety in regard to the Christian missions in China:

"Conditions of affairs is improving in Pekin. Premises under the protection of American soldiers. Paotingfu missionaries and property well and safe. Telegraph line broken or interrupted, so that cannot communicate with Shantung."

Sanctuary is on the railroad to the south of Paotingfu.

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### "PERFECT" HUSBAND

#### PROVOKES DISPUTE

NEW YORK, March 10.—"If he had only beaten me or scolded me once in awhile I could have stood him. But he was too perfect. He almost bored me to death. I could not stand him any longer, so I simply had to leave him." Such was the plaint of Mrs. Hazel Hirsch, whose husband, Edwin Hirsch, a California merchant, divorced her Saturday on the ground of desertion.

Miss Lillian Russell, actress and adept at matrimony, does not blame her.

"How terrible it would be not to have a man jealous of one," laughed Miss Russell this evening. "Life would lose its savor."

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Grannis, president of the National League for the Promotion of Purity, does not agree with Miss Russell. Mrs. Grannis regards the divorced Mrs. Hirsch with nothing short of horror.

"I think such a woman unworthy of consideration," Mrs. Grannis said today. "I never knew any man or woman who thought his or her partner in wedlock could be too perfect."

Mrs. Julian Heath could not believe such a perfect man as the California merchant really existed. Once convinced, however, she admitted she did not think that any great number of eligible Eastern women would hurry to the Pacific Coast to capture the paragon.

### SHOULD BE PLEASANT TO TAKE.

When a medicine must be given to young children it should be pleasant to take. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is made from loaf sugar, and the roots used in its preparation gives it a flavor similar to maple syrup, making it pleasant to take. It has no superior for colds, croup and whooping cough. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.